THE

PATRIOT,

OR,

Scourge of Ariſtocracy.

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POLITICAL INTOLERANCE.

THE Feds continue to prate of Mr. JEFFERSON'S political intolerance. We wiſh this matter more generally and correctly underſtood.——When Mr. ADAMS went out of office, he left ſcarce a republican in the Union, and not one in NEW-JERSEY, in poſſeſſion of any place of truſt, honor, or profit, under the Federal government: Yet this was not diſcovered by his friends to be political intolerance!

Since Mr. Jefferſon has been in office, a period of about ſix months, he has diſplaced about thirty FEDERALISTS in the Union at large, and, except in two or three caſes, appointed Republicans to ſucceed them.—Theſe diſplacements were principally, if not wholly made, on account of ſome illegality in the appointments, viz. a Diſtrict Attorney, to a place vacant by reſignation—a Superviſor, in the room of a perſon naturally or habitually diſqualified for the office—and a Collector of the Port of Amboy, in the room of a notorious Refugee, and it is ſaid, at this time a Britiſh half pay officer.—The Judges of the Supreme Circuit, and Diſtrict U. S. Courts, with high and permanent ſalaries—the Marſhal, and his deputies—and moſt of the Collectors of the Internal Revenue, retain the places given them under the late adminiſtration, and call themſelves Federaliſts. Out of one hundred and ninety-two Revenue-Officers in the U. States not more than Ten have been diſplaced, ſince Mr. Jefferſon's acceſſion to the Preſidency.

Of two hundred and five principle Officers under the Federal government, but fifty-one are Republicans.—This fact can be proved by a reference to the Liſt of Public Officers lately publiſhed at the City of Waſhington.

The above are *ſtubborn* FACTS, which our opponents *cannot confute*, and *dare not publiſh*; as it would expoſe the falſehood of their paſt calumnies, and ſilence their future clamors, on this head at leaſt.

Let the honeſt and candid of all parties, examine the above ſtatement, and ingeniouſly reply, whether they believe Mr. Jefferſon has been guilty of political intolerance? —Or whether, on the contrary, his forbearance to diſplace Federal officers has not been carried to too great a length, as it deprives the Republicans of their juſt proportion of public confidence, and himſelf of the official ſupport and aſſiſtance of men of congenial political ſentiments? *N. Y. True Amer.*

TO THE

People called *Quakers*,

RESIDING IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

OF all the calamities with which mankind is afflicted, *War* is far the moſt dreadful, as, like the baleful comet, it draws in its ſuite every miſery to which the human race is liable. This truth is ſtrikingly illuſtrated by the choice of David, the man after God's own heart. When the prophet Gad announced to him the diſpleaſure of his divine maſter at his numbering his people, & propounded to him the three judgments, viz War, Famine, & Peſtilence, of which he muſt chooſe one as a puniſhment for his guilt, he wiſely choſe the latter, for this emphatic reaſon, that "it was better to fall into the hands of God, for with him was great mercy."

The pages of hiſtory record the calamities of war in ſuch glowing colours, that the feeling mind is frozen with horror at the detail of miſeries produced by or incidental to it. But a living picture, ſtill more horrible, is now exhibited in Europe. The hardy peaſantry of England are dragged from the plough, to periſh on foreign ſhores or linger out a wretched exiſtence in their floating baſtiles; while her fields remain untilled; and famine daily thins the ranks of her wretched inhabitants. Nor is Europe alone ſuffering from the viſitation of this offspring of avarice and ambition. Africa and Aſia are bleeding at every pore, and their miſerable ſons forgetting their ſufferings in the oblivion of death!—

How ought America to thank *that* BEING who averted from our peaceful ſhores this deſtructive viſitation, in deſpite of the machinations of wicked and the deluſions of weak men! How ought they to praiſe and bleſs *that* BENEFICENT PROVIDENCE who rules & reigns according to HIS good will & pleaſure, for preſerving to *us* the moſt ineſtimable of bleſſings, the ſweeteſt ingredient in the cup of national felicity—PEACE!—In vain did the preſumptuous ADAMS exclaim "to arms, to arms!" and declare the "*finger of* HEAVEN *pointed war!*"—In vain did the inhuman TRACY propoſe to "arm the men, women, and children of America againſt the men women and children of France," and proſecute "war of extinguiſhment"—*a war of extermination!*—In vain did the voice of corruption, ambition and avarice, cry aloud for WAR; which was declared to be as neceſſary to the exiſtence of the body politic, as phlebotomy to the health of the human body! In vain were all the arts and intrigues of ſpirit

designing, and abandoned speculators employed to entangle us in the toils of Europe, and sacrifice the peace and happiness of the nation to their own private aggrandizement!—He who "rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm"—He who "overturns and overturns till he whose right it is shall rule"—confused their councils, defeated their wicked attempts, and from evil produced good.

Remote as we are from the contentions of the old world—distinct as are our interests from theirs—blessed as we are with all the necessaries, conveniencies, and most of the luxuries of life; it requires but a wise and prudent ruler (under Providence) to preserve us forever from a participation in the scenes which devastate Europe, Asia, and Africa. Such a ruler we have now chose; an important part of whose creed is, "PEACE *with all nations*—ENTANGLING ALLIANCES *with none.*"

Under the auspices of a ruler thus disposed to cultivate peace, we have the most flattering prospects that we may "all repose under our vines and figtrees, and have none to molest or make us afraid." And for only that we may be happy ourselves, but that we may exercise our benevolence, and dispose of our abundance, in relieving the miseries of the inhabitants of those unhappy nations, who are suffering from the combined scourges of War, Famine, and Oppression. This ought to be an additional motive of gratitude to HIM who disconcerted the designs of those that strove to involve us in foreign war. Had they succeeded, our own country would have called for all the efforts of benevolence, and all the surplus of wealth. As it is, we are enabled to contribute liberally to the relief of that nation from whose loins we are descended; and to retard in some degree the progress of meagre and deathful famine. In this benevolent work, *your* society has taken the lead; and even the half-famished inhabitants of Great-Britain have cause of thankfulness that war did not extend its ravages to *us*; for then they would have had no resource from starvation.

But tho' we have succeeded in electing to the office of the first magistrate of the union, a man who is remarkable for his mild, peaceful, and philanthropic disposition; and who has declared it his intention to preserve peace with all nations; our work is not yet wholly accomplished. To preserve the harmony of the whole, it is necessary there should be an agreement of the parts. However peaceably disposed our general government may be, it is necessary for the tranquility of the country that the state governments should be administered by men of a like peaceable disposition. Indeed, no man, whatever may be the excellence of his other qualifications, should be entrusted with the confidence of the people, who considers WAR as necessary or expedient. Nor can I reconcile it with the pacific principles which form the ornament and the excellence of your society, that many of you, at the last election, gave your votes for men who had left no stone unturned to produce an exterminating war between us and a powerful foreign nation. It must have been owing to some deep and wicked decep-

tion. You could never willingly and knowingly conſent to involve our country in all the miſeries of War, merely to gratify the wiſhes of a few ambitious lordlings.

If, on reflection, you ſhould diſcover that you have been deceived in giving your votes to the friends of war & confuſion; if you ſhould approve of the declaration of Mr. JEFFERSON, that he would preſerve peace with all nations; I hope you will not beſtow your ſuffrages upon men who are inimical to his pacific and mild adminiſtration. *A Friend to Peace, Liberty, and the Conſtitution.*

[TRUE AMER.]

FEDERAL DEFALCATIONS.

[*It will undoubtedly be recollected that ſome months ſince the* "Friends to order" *throughout the United States, were greatly exaſperated by the appearance in public print of certain Facts, calculated to open the eyes of the deceived part of our fellow citizens. It was explicitly ſtated in theſe publications that a number of the Federal Officers had appropriated large ſums of public money, committed to their truſt, to certain unlawful purpoſes, and although it appeared evident that theſe ſtatements were accurate, and every charge undeniable, it was natural for the party implicated to deny and their baſe coadjutors to doubt them. To ſubſtantiate theſe charges and remove every poſſible objection, is the deſign of the following publications, which we think are ſufficient to convince every candid man, every friend to the United States, that John Adam's adherents were not ſuitable characters to hold the purſe ſtrings of Columbia.*]

Philadelphia, Sept. 1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Sir.

The enclosed article was prepared for the Gazette of the U. States in anſwer to a challenge which appeared in that paper on the 9th inſt. reſpecting public defaulters—I waited at the office of that paper, to deliver it—the *acting* Editor, informed me, that he did not feel himſelf juſtifiable to publiſh it without the conſent of Mr. Wayne, who was abſent at Waſhington, as "it contained ſome heavy charges."

The early inſertion of it in the Aurora, will, I preſume, ſerve the public and oblige yours.

A. CAMPBELL.

Friday, Sept. 11, 1801.

Mr. Wayne,

IN your paper of yeſterday you call on "Mr. GALLATIN, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. DUANE, to produce *proofs* of the defalcations of certain public officers." You affect to diſbelieve the truth of the charges brought againſt them and of the ſtatement of their accounts, as Publiſhed in the Aurora, though they are not denied to be true extracts from the "Treaſury Books." The books from which the accounts were taken, are not, nor ever were "in the hands of Monſieur Gallatin, the Genevan," nor "under the direction of Mr. Jefferſon, the Patriot and Philoſopher," they were CONSUMED BY FIRE; and it appears by the report of the accounting officers of the Treaſury of the United States, that not a veſtige of them remains. As one of the principals concerned in expoſing the

defalcations and *mal-appropriations* of the former public agents, which neither *bribes* offered, nor *threats* uttered, could compel me to conceal, I ſolemnly pledge myſelf to the people of the United States, if permitted by Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treaſury, to have acceſs to the office of *Joſeph Nourſe*, Eſquire, Regiſter of the Treaſury, to furniſh the moſt incontrovertable proofs of the defalcations in the accounts of *Timothy Pickering*, late Secretary of State for the United States—and of *Jonathan Dayton*, now a Senator in Congreſs, and of many others in the ſervice of the late adminiſtration, whoſe names have *not yet* been made publicly known. In ſuch caſe, if I do not the next meeting of Congreſs, furniſh them with complete evidences of the facts—then I will conſent to incur any puniſhment or ſhame that can poſſibly be inflicted. With you, I agree, that *it is time* the culprits were arraigned at the bar of public juſtice; but it does not follow, as they are not yet brought to account, that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Jefferſon are equally criminal.—The well known lenient diſpoſition of thoſe gentlemen, would prevent them from purſuing ſteps of a rigorous nature, though juſtice demand it; but the perſon who gave the challenge ſhould know that the enquiry properly belongs to Congreſs.

My information on this ſubject enables me to correct the inacuracy of this morning's Aurora—Mr. Pickering did not draw half a million of dollars, from the public treaſury, on account of the Barbary powers: the ſum drawn on *that account* was three hundred and ſeventy-four thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety-nine dollars, and eighty ſix cents; of which he expended only the ſum of twenty-ſeven thouſand and ſixty-three dollars, and twelve cents, in five years and three months; leaving a balance due by him to the United States, of three hundred and forty-ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred and thirty-ſix dollars, & ſeventy-four cents on the 15th Sept. 1801!—Whether this detention of public money has violated the ſtipulations of the United States, and ſubjected our moſt enterprizing and induſtrious citizens to all the horrors of an Algerine ſlavery, it is to be preſumed will be made known by the conſtituted authorities at the next ſeſſion.

A. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, 10th Sept. 1801.

WHAT I have communicated, relative to public defaulters, are incontrovertable facts, which came under my immediate obſervation.—It is impoſſible for me to aſcertain the amount of the ſum *yet* remaining unaccounted for by Mr. Pickering; as he acted as agent of the United States on various accounts.—The following are the heads of public expenditures, on account of which he drew theſe ſums, viz:

1. As agent for carrying into effect the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and his Brittannic Majeſty.
2. As agent for carrying into effect, the Treaty between the U. States and the king of Spain.
3. As agent for carrying into effect the treaties between the U. States and the Barbary powers.
4. As agent for the relief and pro-

tection afforded American seamen.*

5. As agent for paying the contingent expences of government.
6. As agent for paying the expences of prize causes.
7. As agent for furnishing the Mississippi territory with stationary.
8. As agent for furnishing the N. Western territory with stationary.

On the greatest number of these accounts, considerable balances remained unaccounted for, on the 30th of June, 1800—the whole amounting to the sum of 501,918 dolls. 14 cents.

9. On the proper "*account of the department*" of state, Mr. Wolcott on the 23d of June 1800, acknowledged "that a balance "of about 500 dollars *remained* "in his hands, when he *retired* "from office."
10. He was also agent for paying the compensation of American Ministers in foreign countries.

The account of this agency remained unsettled *for the want of Vouchers*, on the 30th June 1800, and the declared official balance could not at that time be ascertained, but by Mr. Pickering's own account rendered, it appeared that the balance on that account was about 90,000 dollars.

11. He was a commissioner for holding intercourse with Indian Nations, which account remained unsettled on the 30th June 1800.

Thus it appears that the total sum due by Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State, amounted to upwards of 600,000 Dollars.

Such are the facts, which I pledge myself to the people of the United States to substantiate.

A CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1801.

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* *Mr. Pickering has given striking proofs of his fidelity and zeal* in this cause—*in the protection afforded his countrymen, in the case of Capt.* Giles, Jonathan Robbins, *and the unfortunate Americans confined on board the* Squirrel *British sloop of war, in the Delaware.*

CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER 25.

IF we must have names for parties in the state, it certainly will be very useful to recur to such names as make things distinct in the public mind. What is a Federalist? Every man is one who submits to the government of the Union, by whomsoever administered, or by whatever Laws. What is a Jacobin? An associator against the government whatever it may be, if it be established. Where are such associations? How can such names represent the state of parties in America? The great question in America is, Shall the Administration of Government embrace by all possible means, the equal liberty of the people, agreeably to the sense of the revolution? or shall it contribute to any establishment more nearly resembling the governments in Europe? Shall it give to the administration, the greatest possible, or the least possible power? In short, shall the will of the people be expressed, or of the administration? Our old terms were *Whig* and *Tory*. The friends of English Liberty were Whigs. We adopted their name. A man who held all the liberty he could claim from equal laws, was a Whig in America. The man opposed to him renounced the claim.

A Whig in our times, is a man, who oppoſes all public debts, all public obligations, all national inſtitutes, which interfere with the immediate attention to the national happineſs, who requires the full encouragement of private virtue, and the beſt liberty of conſcience and equal law. He may be a Whig in all the degrees of his knowledge, but he is a whig in ſoul when he loves the law only for the greateſt good, and yields it up, whenever it becomes partial or oppreſſive. He is a Whig in politics while he retains the law under the will of the people, and he prefers a republican form of government, becauſe he then can upon no condition be ſuppoſed to ſell his right in the government.

The reſult of the late Southern elections, has added ſtrength to the cauſe of Republicaniſm.

COMMUNICATED.

Republicaniſm completely triumphed in this town on Monday laſt in Freemen's Meeting, over *Tyranny*, *Deſpotiſm*, *Anarchy*, *Error*, *Jacobiniſm*, *Steady Habits*, *Intrigue*, and every other ſyſtem laid down in the voluminous records of "Federal philoſophy."—Not all the intrigue of thoſe men who ſeek the "loaves and fiſhes" in Federal baſkets, blended with local prejudices, were ſufficient to defeat the Friends of Liberty in their grand deſign. This town contains more inhabitants than any other in the ſtate, and a few years ſince was conſidered in the Federal intereſt, but happily prejudice had not taken ſo deep root in the breaſts of the Freemen as to deſtroy every veſtige or ſpark of liberty; —a fair, candid and impreſſive inveſtigation of the conduct of our late Rulers, fanned the expiring blaze, and added ſuch fuel as never will admit of an extinguiſhment.

Out of upwards of 200 votes for Member of Congreſs, not more than two were given for the Federal Candidate Mr. Talmadge,—the remainder were for that ſteady, firm, and unſhaken Republican,

GIDEON GRANGER, Eſq.

a man beloved by every friend to Liberty, but diſliked by the advocates of Anglo-Federaliſm.

The Republican nomination for the Governor's Council, was unanimouſly ſupported. The town Repreſentatives are decided Friends to our excellent National Adminiſtration, and will undoubtedly advocate the "good cauſe," and conduct agreeable to the wiſhes of their Conſtituents.

Stonington, Sept. 23, 1801.

Precious Confeſſion.—From the Palladium.

Queſtion—What is a Republican?

Anſwer—A man who has great reſpect for the maxims of wiſdom and experience, reſpecting dividing and checking the branches of government. He is one who would give to government ſo much power as to ſecure an energetic protection to liberty and property, and he would leave to individuals ſo much power as ſhould prevent the abuſe of what is delegated to government.

In the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the 17th inſt. came on the trial of Andrew Brown and Samuel Relf, ("friends to order,") editors of the Federal Philadelphia Gazette,

for a falſe, wicked and malicious libel on the character of A. J. Dallas, Eſq. The defendants pleaded guilty to the indictment;—after a very ſuitable addreſs to them upon the enormity of their guilt, chief Juſtice Shippen pronounced the ſentence of the court, as follows "that each of the defendants ſhould pay a fine of Three Hundred Dollars! coſts of proſecution, &c. and that they ſhould enter into recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of one year, each in the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars, and two ſureties in One Thouſand Dollars each."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a man of talents, enterprize and ambition; a ſoldier, an orator, and an author; a native of the *Weſt Indies*; the propoſer and advocate of a *heriditary Preſidency*, in the convention for forming our national conſtitution;—the father of the *funding ſyſtem*; the adviſer of the *Britiſh Treaty*; the *oppoſer* of the French Negociation; the *author* and late *Commander* of the Proviſional Army; the former *favorite* of WASHINGTON; the *libeller* of ADAMS; the *enemy* of JEFFERSON; the *rival* of BURR; the *opponent* of CLINTON; & the *accuſer* of GALLATIN; is now at the head of the *Federal oppoſition*. Whoever are the leaders in particular States, or Counties, he is ſtill the great *primum mobile* of the whole party. In this one point his political friends and enemies ſeem to be agreed. And the chief is worthy of the party.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ *Thoſe Gentlemen who are deſirous of diſcontinuing the* Patriot *at the expiration of the firſt quarter, are requeſted to forward their names to the Printer previous to the publication of the 12th No. with the quarter payment;—thoſe who have advanced payment for one or more quarters are entitled to the thanks of the Editor, a continuance of their patronage, and alſo the favours of every real Republican, are reſpectfully ſolicited.*

POETICAL.

"*He comes, the Hero comes.*"

BEHOLD fair Freedom's banners riſe,
Adding new luſtre to the ſkies;
The ſtandard fix'd with care and toil
On Monticello's fruitful ſoil;
Chaos retreats before the ſun,
And meteors fly from jefferſon's
The ſable vapours haſte away,
While tuneful ſongſters hail The Day.
The Ark of Freedom, late oppreſs'd
With ſtorms and billows, ſafely reſts,
And the bright ſign we now explore
Denotes the floods ſhall riſe no more.
Now the ſtrong chain of ſlavery's broke,
And we've eſcap'd the Fed'ral yoke,
Sweet Independence to enjoy,
And Equal Rights, without alloy.
Rejoice firm Patriots, who withſtood
The rage of all the Tory brood,
Your fame ſhall live, Old Time commands,
And keeps the record in his hands.
Hail to this great, auſpicious Day.
That does ſuch pleaſing ſcenes diſplay
Of Freedom and Tranquility
Deſcending to Poſterity.